FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 067 *6 April 1983*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Gromyko, Other Pact Ministers Arrive in Prague [Prague] AA 1
Foreign Ministers Meeting Opens [Prague] AA 1
CEMA Nuclear Energy Group Meets in Bucharest [AGERPRES] AA 1
Dascalescu Receives Delegations [AGERPRES] AA 2
Romanian, Soviet, Bulgarian Talks [AGERPRES] AA 2

ALBANIA

Gromyko, Reagan Statements Aid Arms Buildup B 1
Deputy Ministers Attend Hungarian Reception B 1
ZERI I POPULLIT on Agricultural Development [27 Mar] B 1
Briefs: Icelandic Ambassador's Credentials; B 3
New Ambassador to Malta;
Zambian Ambassador's Credentials

BULGARIA

Tsanov Addresses Agroindustrial Union Council C 1
Mladenov Departs for Warsaw Pact Prague Meeting C 2
No Change in Emigration to Turkey Noted [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Apr] C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Leaders' National Day Message to Hungary [RUDE PRAVO 2 Apr] D 1
Chnoupek Receives Soviet Ambassador Botvin D 1
Chnoupek Welcomes Romanian Counterpart D 2
Svoboda Returns From Angolan Visit 5 April D 2
Bilak Receives Argentine CP Leader Fava D 2
Hoffmann Addresses Trade Union Meeting D 2
Problems Noted in Energy Conservation Program [RUDE PRAVO 31 Mar] D 3
RUDE PRAVO Urges Better Use of Working Time [RUDE PRAVO 24 Mar] D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reportage on Visit of USSR Defense Minister E 1
Hoffmann Receives Ustinov E 1
Wreath-Laying Ceremonies Held E 1
Toasts Exchanged at Berlin Luncheon E 1
More on Speeches at Luncheon E 2
Delegation Arrives in Erfurt E 3
Troop Unit Visited E 4
Contribution to Soviet Gas Pipeline Discussed E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2/3 Apr]
Sindermann's Activities in Athens Reported E 4
Talks With Papandreou E 4
Attends Athens Dinner E 5
Foreign Minister Holds Talks With UN Official E 6
National Front Delegation Ends Visit to India E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Mar]
East Will Not Fall for U.S. INF Tricks E 7
[Leuschner]

HUNGARY

Party Secretary Writes on U.S. 'Interim Proposal' F 1
[Varkonyi in NEPSZABADSAG 3 Apr]
Communique on Stambolic 29-31 March Visit F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 1 Apr]

POLAND

Leaders Send Greetings on Hungary's National Day G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 2-4 Apr]
Results of Clemency Applications Released G 1
Army Daily Begins Series on Mazowze Solidarnosc G 2
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Dascalescu Greet Hungarian Leaders H 1
[SCINTEIA 3 Apr]
Ceausescu Greets Iranian President on Anniversary H 1
[SCINTEIA 1 Apr]
Ceausescu Meets Costa Rican Parliamentarians H 2
Petrescu Meets Iraqi Transportation Minister H 2
Mining Minister Reports on Coal Mining Progress H 3
[SCINTEIA 30 Mar]

YUGOSLAVIA

Zarkovic Arrives in Venezuela for Official Visit I 1
Ribicic Greets Kadar on Hungarian National Day I 1
Grlickov Holds Talks With DPRK Ambassador I 1
Bojancic Departs for Trade Talks in Poland I 1
Bojancic on Foreign Exchange Market Malfunction I 2
TU Council Examines Economic Situation I 2
Veljkovic Reviews Problem of Poor-Quality Exports I 2

Domestic Contracts Set for Rail Link to Albania I 3
[BORBA 2/3 April]
Ribicic Chairs LCY Presidency Session 5 Apr I 3
Ribicic Addresses LCY Political School 26 March I 4
Part I [POLITIKA 27 Mar] I 4
Part II [POLITIKA 28 Mar] I 6
Azem Vlasi Discusses Kosovo Nationalism I 9
[BORBA 26/27 Mar]
Continuing Emigration From Kosovo Discussed I 11
Briefs: Stambolic Receives New Mexican Ambassador; I 14
Stambolic Receives New Icelandic Ambassador;
Water, Heating Price Increases

GROMYKO, OTHER PACT MINISTERS ARRIVE IN PRAGUE

LD061030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived in Prague today for the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee. He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

The following also arrived for the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee: Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

Foreign Ministers Meeting Opens

LD061353 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] The session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states opened at Cernin Palace in Prague this afternoon. The session will assess the important issues of the current situation in the world connected especially with securing peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

CEMA NUCLEAR ENERGY GROUP MEETS IN BUCHAREST

AU051517 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1330 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 05/04/1983 -- The works of the eighth meeting of the Inter-Government Commission on General Coordination of the Collaboration of the CMEA Member-Countries and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the Building of Equipment for Nuclear Electric Power Plant started in Bucharest, on April 5. The meeting is participated in by delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Yugoslavia. The Romanian delegation is led by Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry.

At the inaugural meeting, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, conveyed to the participants the salute of the Romanian Government, stressing that Romania, in keeping with her basic foreign policy orientations, will further develop the collaboration with all CMEA member countries, with all socialist countries, a collaboration that should start from the technico-material base created in each of the countries, from the concrete possibilities of every country, thus securing the integral use with utmost economic efficiency of the existing productive capacities, the utmost capitalization of their material and human potential.

The commission's works continue.

Dascalescu Receives Delegations

AU052020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/4/1983 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on April 5 the heads of the delegations that participated in the proceedings of the eighth session of the Intergovernmental Commission for General Coordination of the Collaboration of the CMEA Member Countries and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Building Equipment for Nuclear Plants, now taking place in Bucharest.

The interview was attended by A.K. Antonov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the Intergovernmental Commission for General Coordination of the Collaboration of the CMEA Member Countries in Building Equipment for Nuclear Plants, Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Rolf Kersten, minister for heavy engineering and plant construction of the German Democratic Republic, Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Mehes Lajos, minister of industry of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Rade Pavlovic, chairman of the Federal Committee of Energy and Industry of Yugoslavia.

Present were Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Ioan Avram, minister of machine building industry, head of the Romanian delegation in the intergovernmental commission.

Satisfaction was expressed during the interview at the relations of close friendship and collaboration between Romania and the countries participating in the session and stress was laid on the broad possibilities of expanding and diversifying the cooperation in machine building, mutual goods exchanges, for the benefit of socialist construction in the member states, of the progress and welfare of those countries' peoples. The importance was highlighted in that context of deepening the collaboration of the socialist countries in manufacturing equipment and building nuclear plants which should contribute to the development of their energy base.

Romanian, Soviet, Bulgarian Talks

AU052021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/4/1983 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, met on Tuesday, April 5, with A.K. Antonov, vice-chairman of Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the Intergovernmental Commission for General Coordination of the Collaboration of the CMEA Member Countries and Yugoslavia in Building Equipment for Nuclear Plants, as well as with Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, head of the Bulgarian delegation to the proceedings of the eighth session of the intergovernmental commission.

During the talks held on the occasion aspects were approached regarding the expansion and diversification of the cooperation in and specialization of machine building, as well as the development of goods exchanges between Romania and the respective countries.

GROMYKO, REAGAN STATEMENTS AID ARMS BUILDUP

AU031433 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Tirana, April 3 (ATA) -- At a press conference held yesterday the Soviet vice-prime minister and chief of the Kremlin diplomacy, Andrey Gromyko, gave "the official response" to the proposal of the U.S. President, Reagan, concerning "an interim agreement" on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The news agencies point out that, just as it was expected, the response to this new "proposal" was negative. "This proposal," said Gromyko, "is unacceptable for the Soviet Union, because the West will have more nuclear warheads in Europe than the Soviet Union". At the press conference he mentioned all "the advantages NATO will have" if the Reagan's proposal is accepted. The U.S. President did the same. At a press conference held some days ago in Los Angeles he brought to the fore "the nuclear superiorities of the Soviets if proposals presented by the Kremlin are implemented". On his part, Gromyko stated in Moscow that Washington's proposal was blocking agreement in the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

The Soviet vice prime minister said that if the USA deploys medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe then the Soviet Union will adopt other measures to strengthen its nuclear stockpile, not only in Europe but also in its own territory.

The repeated proposals and the reciprocal accusations for "nuclear superiority", that allegedly have to do with the reaching of a "salvational" agreement in Geneva are creating possibilities and giving time to the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, to rapidly increase their nuclear stockpiles and to prevent the opposition put up by the world public opinion to this very dangerous armament race.

DEPUTY MINISTERS ATTEND HUNGARIAN RECEPTION

AU010958 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Tirana, April 1 (ATA) -- On the occasion of the national day of Hungary, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Hungary to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Istvan Kadar gave a cocktail [as received] at the seat of the embassy, yesterday. Present were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka, Vice-Minister of the Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi, and other guests. Present were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Republic of Albania.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

AU301345 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Mar 83 p 1-2

[Editorial: "An Important and Continually Relevant Document Which Opens Up Prospects for the Intensive Development of Our Socialist Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday marked the 10th anniversary of the day that the AWP Central Committee Politburo discussed and approved the study entitled "On Some Fundamental Organizational and Economic Problems of Agriculture." The study was concluded in the plase higher - type cooperative. The task was set that all agricultural organizations of the country should carry out studies of this nature.

Ten years have passed since the militant Plase cooperative, under the leadership of the party's basic organization, resolutely implemented this study, achieving successes in the development of productive forces and in perfecting socialist relations in production as well as raising the cooperativists' material well-being and political and cultural standards.

All work in this field is based on the concrete tasks set in the AWP Central Committee's letter of 8 January 1971 and in the sixth, seventh, and eighth congresses.

The fundamental aspect of this work was to turn our agricultural organizations into modern organizations of extended socialist production. For this a number of problems had to be solved, such as uniting the cooperativists' work with scientific knowledge; implementing in practice the dialectical materialist method of raising the level, coordination, and harmonization of production factors which result in unlimited growth of productivity; correctly conceptualizing and implementing in practice the specialization and concentration of crop and livestock production, struggling against "mosaic"-type production as well as narrow specialization; establishing stable structures, thus supplying the cooperative through the growth of field crops and livestock on the scale of each organization and sector; and mapping out and implementing throughout agricultural organizations coordination with continually updated and advanced technology on the basis of advanced experience and scientific data. Another aspect of this experience was also introducing the working masses to the technical-scientific revolution as a constituent part of the socialist revolution, directed by concrete objectives in production, as well as better evaluating specialists' work and raising their initiatives and independent action. All these problems were to be solved, as they were in fact solved in Plase, first by raising the party's leading role.

The real value of this experience for the development of our socialist agriculture was that, according to the tasks set by the Eighth AWP Congress, it was to be disseminated in a planned way (after a special study with the same methodical bases as the study of Plase) in over 100,000 hectares of lowland coastal area. Important measures are being implemented in this zone for the priority intensification of production as the first step in the party's program for the priority intensification of the country's whole lowland region within a 10-year period. These studies concluded during 1981-82 and which were approved by the party's Central Committee have begun to be implemented. The fulfillment of the 1983 tasks, according to the scale of intensification, will be the first test that the collectives of these economies will pass through. And they have all the conditions for qualifying themselves; but this requires that, with the communists at the front, all agricultural workers in this zone should make the effort to overcome the preliminary difficulties, working with drive and revolutionary enthusiasm. These difficulties involve restrictive concepts and outdated practices. We are now dealing with a new scientific method of organization and management in socialist agricultural production, which Mehmet Shehu, the enemy of the party and people, opposed with silent sabotage.

The party demands that the lowland coastal region realizes its production tasks and becomes a great school for the further development at high rates of socialist agriculture throughout the whole country. To gain lost time, the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Agriculture, answering the special requirements of the base, have taken organizational measures so that the studies to disseminate the Plase experience will be done throughout the republic. This experience will be implemented in a step by step method, according to the possibilities and qualities of the studies which will be carried out by each district and economy, based on the fundamental principles deriving from Comrade Enver Hoxha's suggestions at Drilon during this meeting with some leading party and state cadres of Korce and Pogradec Districts.

The study, which will be based on the tasks set by the Eighth AWP Congress for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, will precede the future development of crop and livestock production for the Eighth 5-Year Plan (1986-1990).

This complex study should implement all the party's decisions such as those of the eighth congress, the decisions of the Politburo for zones of priority intensification, the Politburo decision for turning the mountain zone economies toward the direction of livestock, the party's suggestions for agricultural development in the mountainous zones as well as special studies of the Agricultural Ministry for irrigation, mechanization, chemical processes, horticulture and other things. For this it is necessary to have agricultural specialists of various types working with the work group on a district scale. The workers of the agricultural bank branches in the districts should give their aid to solve a number of economic-financial problems.

The district party committees, the party base organizations in the agricultural economies and their levers, especially the state and economic organs, have the task of pursuing the progress and quality of studies according to the Plase experience. It is necessary to embody in these studies the district specialists' collective scientific ideas, the directors' qualified and progressive ideas as well as those of the agricultural workers.

BRIEFS

ICELANDIC AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS -- Tirana April 3 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia, received yesterday at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iceland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Benedikt Grondal, who presented the credentials. Present at the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj, the director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Andon Berxholli and the chief of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 3 Apr 83 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MALTA -- Tirana, March 28 (ATA) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Malta, Bashkim Dino, presented the credentials to the president of the Republic of Malta, Agatha Barbara. [Excerpt] [Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 28 Mar 83 AU]

ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS -- Tirana, April 3 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia, received yesterday at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Gibson Zimba, who presented the credentials. Present at the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, the director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Andon Berxholli, and the chief of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni. The ambassador was accompanied by the secretaries of the embassy Anie Karukaru Silumesi and Josef Chituta. [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 3 Apr 83 AU]

TSANOV ADDRESSES AGROINDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

AU051524 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 5 Apr 83

["Sitting of the National Agro-Industrial Union" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA) -- During the first 2 years of the 8th 5-year period and in 1982 in particular, the strategical task set forth by the 12th BCP Congress before agriculture is successfully resolved: an abrupt increase of the grain production and a stepped up development of stock-breeding. Bulgaria has ranked among the world's best agrarian countries. Solid premises have been created for a considerable increase of the output in stock-breeding and the food industry. The contribution of this branch to the successful fulfilment of the main socio-economic task of the 8th five-year period, the fulfillment of the programme for raising the workers' living standard, became greater.

These are the basic conclusions made on the work of the National Agro-Industrial Union, as formulated in the report of Mr Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, at today's sitting of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union.

It was emphasized in the paper read out by Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, that in 1982 the plan for the gross and net production was fulfilled 102 per cent, that of the aggregate profit -- 108.7 per cent, and for the foreign currency receipts -- by 103 per cent. The branch's total output has jumped by 10.8 per cent as against 1980 and by 4.7 per cent as against 1981, including 5.4 per cent in agriculture and by 4.1 per cent in the food industry.

The plan for a number of staple products has been overfulfilled -- for the bread and fodder grain, grapes, cotton, tobacco. An exceptional jump has been registered in grain production. The guidelines given by the 12th BCP Congress provide, till the end of the 8th 5-year period (1981-1985), for reaching an annual output of 10.5-11 million tons of grain, and in 1982 already the quantity produced was 10.2 million tons, i.e. 2.1 million tons more than the average annual production in the 7th 5-year period. Record average yields were obtained from the grain crops -- 4660 kg wheat per hectare, 5770 kg maize, 4110 kg barley. The production of grain per capita of the population went beyond 1100 kg -- an index which places Bulgaria as the world's number one countries.

The stock-breeding output was also increased -- as against 1981 an extra output of 33,000 tons of meat, 112 million litres of milk and 75 million eggs were produced.

The food industry also fulfilled its plan on the main indices. An extra output was given of 3571 tons of meat, 2308 tons of meat products, great quantities of milk products, fish, wines and sugar products. In general, the industrial output in 1982 exceeded that of 1981 by 359 million leva.

During the year 3160 hectares of land were dried, and the areas under irrigation were increased by 13,210 hectares. The output per 100 leva production funds went up from 297.4 leva to 305.7 leva, or by 2.8 per cent. Great achievements have been scored also by the system of self-supporting of the counties and habitation systems with the staple farm products. A great role in this was played by the personal holdings, most actively helped by the public sector. Ever more efficient is also the role of the agricultural science which has turned into a direct production force.

It is emphasized in the papers, however -- both of Mr Petkov and of Mr Tsanov -- that there still exist untapped possibilities and reserves. Not complete use is being made of the biological potential of the varieties and hybrids. The trends of holding and reducing the production and yields of a number of vegetables, fruits and technical crops which are of great importance for the home and foreign markets, for meeting the needs of industry, is still going on. These crops include, as mentioned at the sitting, the tomatoes, sugar beet, potatoes, apples and grapes, where, notwithstanding the new technologies, the yields remain much lower than the world achievements.

The areas under irrigation are also used not enough efficiently. Regardless of the substantial funds for irrigation, the average yields of them do not exceed much the yields from the non-irrigated areas. Instead of 2-3 crops, one and a half crop is the maximum obtained from the irrigated land. The intensification of farm production is still being done for the account of a higher cost, of a considerable increase of the material expenditure.

Mr Vasil Tsanov also stressed the positive results from the applying of the economic approach and the new brigade organisation, but also noted that these mighty factors are not yet used to the full.

The main parameters planned for 1983 were also given in Mr Petkov's paper. It is provided for greatly increasing the farm and industrial output of the branch. Grain production and stock-breeding will continue to be developing at faster-than-set rates.

MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR WARSAW PACT PRAGUE MEETING

AU060816 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, departed on 6 April for Prague where he will take part in the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee. At Sofia airport Comrade Petur Mladenov was seen off by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, deputy ministers, and responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NO CHANGE IN EMIGRATION TO TURKEY NOTED

AU051248 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Apr 83 p 6

["Announcement" issued by the Consular Section of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 1 April 1983]

[Text] Several individual questions have reached the Consular Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pertaining to the emigration of Bulgarian citizens of Turkish extraction to the Republic of Turkey. As was pointed out in the joint communique on the talks held between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, in February 1982, "the two leaders have ascertained that the previous agreements on mass emigration have been concluded and have agreed that individual requests for the reunification of separated families in Bulgaria and Turkey should be favorably treated with a humanitarian approach, within the framework of the two countries' legislations."

The Consular Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that the question is not on the agenda of the two countries' governments and that there has been no change in their stands on the question.

LEADERS' NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO HUNGARY

AU051221 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[CTK report "Congratulations to Hungary"]

[Text] Prague, 1 Apr (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of Hungary's national day, the 38th anniversary of the liberation by the Soviet Army:

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the national day of the Hungarian People's Republic -- the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary by the Soviet Army -- we send you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers and all Hungarian people cordial comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and in our own names.

We in the CSSR, together with the Communists and people of fraternal Hungary, sincerely rejoice on this important day in the life of your country at the results achieved by the Hungarian people under the MSZMP's leadership since the liberation of their homeland from fascism, in the years of building a socialist society in their country. The Hungarian People's Republic, as an advanced socialist state with a developed industry, agriculture, and a rich culture, is a firm part of the states of the socialist community and actively contributes to strengthening their unity and cohesion, promoting their cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and to their joint struggle for a lasting peace, averting the threat of war, and continuing the process of international detente.

We highly value the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. We are convinced that these relations will further deepen and successfully develop for the benefit of our nations, in the interest of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all working people of the Hungarian People's Republic many successes in fulfilling the conclusions of the 12th MSZMP congress, in building a socialist society in your country.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD051426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, today in Prague received Aleksandr Botvin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial and comradely discussion they discussed some questions concerning mutual cooperation and topical problems of the current international situation.

CHNOUPEK WELCOMES ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

LD052031 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Prague by air today. [Words indistinct], at the airport he was welcomed by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

SVOBODA RETURNS FROM ANGOLAN VISIT 5 APRIL

LD052356 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda returned from a visit to the People's Republic of Angola today. On the instructions of our party and state bodies he discussed with Angolan Government representatives questions related to the holding of the Czechoslovak citizens kidnapped by the antigovernment group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. In the course of his stay he was received by Angolan President Dos Santos and other members of the Angolan Government. In the presence of a representative of the Angolan side and the Czechoslovak ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola, he also held deliberations with a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Luanda about the possibilities of the release of the Czechoslovak citizens.

On his way home, Stanislav Svoboda met representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Portugal in Lisbon with whom he exchanged information about the existing situation. The latest reports confirm that all Czechoslovak citizens held are alive. In the area where they are now located there have been heavy tropical rains for several weeks so that the ground is muddy and rivers are flooding. Under the circumstances, it has been impossible to obtain further reliable information about the condition of the Czechoslovak citizens.

BILAK RECEIVES ARGENTINE CP LEADER FAVA

LD052114 Prague CTK in English 1632 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received here on Tuesday a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, led by its General Secretary Athos Fava, visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. Representatives of the two fraternal parties informed each other of the development in their countries and of the communists' work in present conditions. They conferred on cooperation and the development of the present international situation as well as of the communist and workers' movement. Present at the reception was also Deputy Head of the International Policy Department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Michael Stefanak.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES TRADE UNION MEETING

LD052358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] A meeting of the chairmen of the regional committees of trade unions, of district trade union councils and of the activ of regional trade union council officials in Ostrava today dealt with the analysis of almost 1 year of fulfilling the conclusions of the tenth all-trade union congress in the North Moravian region.

In a discussion Karel Hoffman, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, praised the work of the North Moravian trade union bodies. Speaking about the responsibility of trade unions for further developing working initiative, he underlined the necessity for continually increasing the number of the comprehensive rationalization brigades. He also spoke about the need to pay maximum attention to the complaints and difficulties of the working people, to actively contribute to their rectification and, by dealing with problems, to prevent their creation. He underlined in this connection the necessity for joint deliberations of trade union bodies and the economic management of enterprises.

PROBLEMS NOTED IN ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

AU051037 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Good Experience"]

[Excerpts] The first stage of the social review of the handling of energy, motor, and other fuels has ended. In the past 5 months, ranking personnel, innovators, members of brigades of socialist labor, of comprehensive efficiency brigades, trade union and youth organizations and branches of the scientific-technical society, personnel of the national committees and many others carried out a thorough analysis of the management and organization of production and other processes in enterprises and organizations. They were looking for shortcomings in suppliers' and consumers' discipline, in cooperation among individual sectors and in many other spheres of activity.

The goal was clear: ensuring the necessary production and its quality and the operation of many facilities with a lower consumption of energy, motor, and other fuels. There were many suggestions. The commissions in charge of the project, together with the managements of economic and other organizations, assessed them responsibly and determined the course of the implementation of individual proposals.

The results of the social review will be felt mainly this year and in the next 2 years. Thus far they constitute a savings of roughly three-quarters of a million tons of standard fuel. At the same time they will contribute to better ensuring the planned actions of the 02 state goal-oriented program -- the rationalization of the consumption and utilization of fuels and energy.

Now one has to concentrate, above all, on rapidly putting all the proposals and suggestions into practice. It is necessary to determine measures in the system of management, planning, organization and economic instruments, so that the adopted proposals are implemented as quickly as possible and thus ensure an effective reduction of energy consumption. The survey, namely, revealed that the fulfillment of the state goal-oriented program is not always satisfactory; the key shortcomings lie in the inadequate effectiveness of the existing system of the management of the rationalization process as regards the planning of consumption. It is necessary to finish working out the indexes of the investment-intensiveness of the conservation of fuels and energy and also the criteria of material incentives at all worksites.

RUDE PRAVO URGES BETTER USE OF WORKING TIME

AU290810 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Time for Work"]

[Text] In the seventies most of our enterprises used to lament the manpower shortage.

Whether this was an objective fact or, as was frequently the case, an excuse to cover up the failure to fulfill certain tasks, the problem itself seemed unresolvable. At that time the less numerous age groups were entering the work force, and the influx of young new workers was very negligible. It seemed as though the situation would not be resolved even by the continued employment of many citizens who had already reached retirement age. The only reserve lay in better use of working time.

This reserve was considerable, spot checks showed that in certain enterprises the time set for work was being utilized only 80-85 percent, and in some as little as 70 percent. This was not only due to a negligent attitude toward work on the part of certain employees, but also to idle machinery because of breakdowns or some less basic causes; due to late arrivals at work and early departures from work; to shortcomings in material-technical supplies, and so forth. The wage system operating at the time also did nothing to contribute to consolidating work discipline.

Since the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, most lamentations about the manpower shortage have ceased. Only now and then does somebody complain, mostly about a lack of employees with a certain profession or qualifications, but generally the manpower fund is obviously adequate for accomplishing the set tasks. How did we overcome a problem which seemed quite unresolvable?

In the first place we must point to the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of National Economy; it introduced a number of new rules into this sphere which directly or indirectly concern the handling of manpower. The remuneration system was changed; the people are more, and satisfactorily, interested in the results of their work, even though this is still not true of all places. We have coped with providing a regular distribution of power resources; for several years we have not had to interrupt production processes because of a power shortage (except, of course, in cases of breakdowns which could not be foreseen). Increased attention is being paid to working discipline -- late arrivals at work and early departures from work have substantially decreased. Machinery is being handed over without stoppage, so that the working rhythm is not interrupted.

But can it be said that everything is in order? Regular, smooth production is frequently disrupted by irregular supplier-consignee relations, both in industry and in construction work. Likewise, we have not succeeded everywhere in improving the organization of the working (production) process to an extent which would prevent useless idling, which is at times noted. It is the concern of the executive staff, particularly on lower levels, to deal with these problems, and to do so more intensively.

The many administrative employees are also an unresolved problem, despite the many measures that have already been taken for rationalizing the entire sphere and that are gradually being implemented. It seems as though our enterprises and organizations were not particularly concerned about this, as though they did not care whether the administrative staff was being utilized well or whether it was concealing some of its work to prove that it is indispensable. This is probably because the administrative staff is considered unproductive since it does not produce anything and is therefore not decisive in fulfilling the planned indexes.

Many enterprises do not realize that administrative employees, too, influence the effectiveness of an enterprise in the sense that they, too, are an item set apart in the budget for wages. So far this aspect of enterprise cost accounting [khozraschet] has not been given due attention, obviously to the detriment of the efforts aimed at enhancing efficiency.

To a certain extent, the use of working time is influenced by the services and by their availability.

Last year, following the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session, and particularly this year, in connection with the introduction of the highest tolerable prices, the system of services to the population has been improving, new workplaces are being created, their opening hours are being adjusted to suit the citizens. Nevertheless, the present state of affairs cannot be considered fully satisfactory; we still have far too many workplaces with opening times which suit only people who do not have to go to work (pensioners, women on maternity leave, and so forth); everyone else has to be either late for work or leave early, or else simply leave work for brief periods in-between. One cannot just run out of a factory, but it is quite easy to do so in many offices.

Actually, it is sufficient to look into most shops during the morning or afternoon hours to see how many people are going about their private affairs during their working time. It is scarcely credible that they will make up this by working overtime. This, too, proves that many organizations have too large an administrative staff. Nevertheless, people do have to see to their needs, and if, for instance, the national committees in cooperation with the appropriate trade and service organizations are incapable of adjusting the opening time of shops and service operations so that they do not conflict with working hours, all the appeals for consolidating work discipline will remain pure theory.

Nevertheless, it would be unjust to blame the administrative staff alone; quite frequently the behavior of people in the category of executives or managers is no better. A former deputy minister -- after retiring he remained, for a time, in the branch as an expert -- told of his bitter experience: "No matter which office in our ministry I entered, I found the people there diligently at work on something or other. They had stopped regarding me as their boss, so they made no effort to hide the newspaper they were reading or to interrupt the social conversation which was helping them get through working hours. One of them even asked my advice in doing the crossword puzzle."

The tasks which our society has set for itself in the Seventh 5-Year Plan are not easy. They require much effort, much honest work and, understandably, the efficient use of all working time. Most of our working people are acting accordingly, thus proving their involved attitude toward society's needs and goals. However, if we are to fulfill all the planned tasks everybody must do the same. If a person's own awareness does not induce him to honestly work for society, his superior must impress upon him the need to do so because the superior is responsible for this by virtue of his position.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the claims about a manpower shortage were reiterated far too often, although as a matter of fact it was mostly a case of badly used working time. But this is no reason for us to think that at present, when the clamor for more manpower has ceased, we need not devote our attention to the way working time is used. The complete opposite is true. Surely the fact that we have sufficient manpower does not justify anyone permitting employees to misuse the time set aside for work for completely extraneous matters.

Not all our enterprises are fulfilling their tasks; not always can the reason lie in irrefutable objective causes. And this is true not only with regard to the production process. Just think of the many missed deadlines, for instance, in various design tasks, or the solution of state tasks, preparatory ground work, and so forth. To a greater or smaller extent, many of these as well as other shortcomings are due to insufficiently utilized working time.

One can work better, and also more efficiently, only by making full and well-considered use of working time. In this respect many enterprises and organizations still have a lot to make up for.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF USSR DEFENSE MINISTER

Hoffmann Receives Ustinov

LD051248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1106 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 5 Apr (ADN) -- The close class and military alliance between the GDR and the USSR and their forces was praised on Tuesday in Berlin by the defense ministers of the GDR and USSR, Army General Heinz Hoffmann and Marshall of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov. During a friendly talk, in which Heinz Hoffmann received the USSR military delegation which is currently visiting the GDR, both defense ministers spoke of the alteration to the military balance of power striven for by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States, and the danger thus entailed for world peace. In the spirit of the Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact the members of the National People's Army [NVA] and the Armed Forces of the USSR will do everything to thwart these aggressive machinazions and reliably to preserve peace as the highest good of mankind.

Other personages from both sides took part in the talk, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and in a spirit of complete aggreement.

During its official friendship visit to the GDR, which is to last several days, the Soviet Military delegation will visit troop units and training institutions of the NVA as well as enterprises.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies Held

LD052250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 5 Apr (ADN) -- The Soviet military delegation on Tuesday in the GDR capital honored the victims of fascism and militarism, the Soviet heroes, and the revolutionary fighters of the German workers' movement who died in the liberation of Berlin and for peace and socialism in wreath-laying ceremonies. Headed by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, the delegation, which arrived in the GDR on the same day for an official friendship visit, layed a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial, at the Trepton memorial, and at the Friedrischsfelde memorial. At the side of the Soviet members of the military was Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense. Deputy Defense Minister Colonel General Heinz Kessler and USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov took part in the ceremonies.

Toasts Exchanged at Berlin Luncheon

LD051523 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 5 Apr (ADN) -- The fraternal alliance with the USSR is the decisive barrier against the U.S. and NATO's confrontation course. This was stated by GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, on Tuesday in a toast during a luncheon in honor of a military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense. He assessed the visit as a new climax in fraternal relations.

In expanding the comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal armies we are fulfulling the higher tasks of the struggle for peace and the protection of socialism, Heinz Hoffmann said. The members of the NVA regard the class and military brotherhood with the glorious Soviet Army as one of the decisive preconditions which can prevent imperialism ever again achieving military and strategic superiority in the 1980's and throughout the future.

The unshakable unity between the CPSU and the SED form the cornerstone for the relations of fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR, Marshal Ustinov emphasized in his toast. The dreams and strivings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels are being successfully realized in the German workers' and peasants' state. With reference to the international military situation, the Soviet defense minister noted that the United States and its NATO alliance partners are arming without limitation. Against the will of their people they are insistently continuing measures to station new American nuclear missiles in Europe. The United States and NATO are striving for superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact at all costs. But all these efforts will be without success. We will never permit this to happen. The adventurist plans by imperialist circles, and above all the United States, demand of our countries resolute measures in the struggle to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear war, Marshal Ustinov said.

The GDR deputy foreign minister, Kurt Neier; the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, as well as other personages attended the luncheon.

More on Speeches at Luncheon

LD051927 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Today a military delegation of the Soviet Union arrived in our country at the invitation of the SED leadership and of the GDR State Council. At a luncheon given for Marshal Ustinov, Army General Heinz Hoffmann said, among other things:

[Begin Hoffman recording] Dear Soviet colleagues, your visit is a new important step on the path of friendship, of class brotherhood and brotherhood-in-arms of our two states and armies. It constitutes a new high point in fraternal relations. We are convinced that we will have very useful and constructive talks and will take specific measures for the further military protection of our peoples and states from the aggressive activities of imperialism. Our time is short, yet we must ask you to meet with workers and soldiers in order to see for yourself that everywhere among the people of the GDR and the young people there is a deep feeling of friendship for the Soviet people and the Soviet Army. Our people feel, especially now, how much depends on close solidarity with the Soviet Union. They attach great hopes to our fraternal alliance since they see in it the decisive barrier to the course of confrontation of the United States and NATO, since they know that these intrigues and the growing threat of war can only be ended if the socialist states and their armies act as one and with cohesion. If we expand the brotherhood-in-arms, education in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the unity of combat education, the spirit of combat, and action within [words indistinct] system, by working even closer with the comrades of the Group of Soviet Forces in the GDR, we are fulfilling the higher tasks of the struggle for peace and of the defense of socialism.

[words indistinct] from soldier to minister, in order to perform our internationalist duty within this friendly alliance. [end recording]

Afterward Marshal of the Soviet Union Dimitriy Ustinov spoke. He expressed gratitude for the invitation to our republic, adding:

[Begin Ustinov recording in Russian with superimposed translation] The Soviet Union and the GDR are members of the great friendly family of the socialist community of states, and members of the Warsaw Pact. Our military-political alliance plays an important, useful role in international relations in line with the national and international interests of the fraternal countries. The United States, together with its alliance partners in NATO, is unrestrainedly increasing its arms. Regardless of the will of the people they persist in taking measures to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The United States and NATO are striving to achieve at any price military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. But all such efforts are in vain. We will never allow this. Imperialist circles, especially the United States, would like to weaken and disunite the socialist community. In practice, in all areas of the globe Washington is dictating its will and is activating the aggressive actions of reactionary forces. All of this requires from our countries the adoption of resolute measures in the struggle for the preservation of peace and for the prevention of a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union and the GDR, together with the other countries of the socialist community, spare no efforts to improve the international political climate. Specific proposals for ending the arms race and for reducing the level of military confrontation between the socialist and NATO states were set forth clearly in the Prague Political Declaration of the participant states of the Warsaw Pact; they were set forth at the talks in Vienna on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Our proposals are straightforward and are shared by all who hold peace on earth dear.

The Soviet Armed Forces, the NVA, and the armies of the other states of the Warsaw Pact are reliably standing guard over the peaceful labor of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and all the countries of the socialist community. We hope that the visit of the Soviet military delegation will further contribute to the achievement of this aim. [end recording]

Delegation Arrives in Erfurt

LD051819 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1737 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Erfurt, 5 Apr (ADN) -- The Soviet military delegation now on an official friendship visit to the GDR arrived in Erfurt this evening. Thousands of inhabitants of the bezirk city gave a cordial welcome at Erfurt-Bindersleben Airport to Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, head of the delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and minister of defense of the USSR; and Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the GDR, and to the members of the delegation.

Gerhard Mueller, first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk SED Executive Committee, gave a dinner this evening in honor of the Soviet military delegation.

Troop Unit Visited

LD060948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0839 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Erfurt, 6 Apr (ADN) The Soviet military delegation currently on an official friendship visit to the GDR on Wednesday visited the John Schehr troop unit of GDR NVA in the company of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister. During the visit, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet defense minister, and the members of the delegation saw for themselves the standard of fighting power and combat readiness in the German workers' and peasants' Army for the protection of socialism and peace. After the Soviet delegation was welcomed with a military ceremony, soldiers of several branches of the Armed Forces demonstrated their ability. They reported to the Soviet defense minister how the experiences of Soviet brothers-in-arms are proving their worth with regard to the introduction of high-performance combat equipment.

CONTRIBUTION TO SOVIET GAS PIPELINE DISCUSSED

AU051258 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2/3 Apr 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- Further tasks in the construction in the USSR of the GDR section of the natural gas pipeline -- a central youth project of the FDJ -- have been discussed in Berlin by party secretaries, FDJ secretaries, chairmen of the executive boards of plant labor unions and directors of enterprises which have received orders. "In accordance with the example of the best workers, government representative Guenter Seifert stated, the pace of the construction work will be further increased on both sections." FDJ Secretary Bernd Buecklich from the Suhl construction combine reported on the youth project of his FDJ basic organization. Gerd Schulz, secretary of the FDJ Central Council, stressed that fulfilled and overfulfilled plans of all youth brigades and work collectives of the central youth projects are the proper contribution to preparing the congress of the workers youth of the GDR.

SINDERMANN'S ACTIVITIES IN ATHENS REPORTED

LD051049 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0938 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Athens, 5 Apr (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, led by its President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was received on Tuesday morning in Athens by the president of the Greek Parliament, Ioannis Alevras. During the cordial meeting, they stressed the identity of basic interests in securing peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. At the same time, Horst Sindermann and Ioannis Alevras drew attention to the positively developing cooperation between the two states' parliaments. Earlier, on the second day of his visit in Greece, Horst Sindermann laid a wreath at the grave of the unknown soldier in Athens in tribute to those who fell in the struggle against foreign domination and fascism.

Talks With Papandreou

LD052344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Athens, 5 Apr (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou held a meeting on Tuesday in Athens for a comprehensive exchange of views.

The talk on the 2d day of Sindermann's visit to Greece was characterized by full agreement in all efforts directed at the preservation of peace.

Horst Sindermann conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated equally cordially by the host. The president of the People's Chamber expressed his high regard for the Greek Government's policy aimed at the securing of peace, which has shown itself in numerous steps for detente. He drew attention to the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact and its constructive proposals for the dismantling of military confrontation between the two alliance systems and for an improvement in the international situation.

Both sides in the talks emphasized in agreement the great value of dialogue between states of differing social systems as a contribution to understanding and cooperation. The further development of relations between the GDR and Greece serves not only the states concerned but also influences beneficially the improvement of the international climate. Horst Sindermann and Andreas Papandreou expressed their concern on the danger arising from the nuclear arms race.

During the talk both sides stressed that the creation of nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and Central Europe would contribute to the containment of the danger of a nuclear war.

Prime Minister Papandreou emphasized that the policy of his government is aimed at peace, cooperation, and disarmament. That is why Greece expressly opposes all attempts to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. He spoke in support of including the British and French nuclear weapons in the calculations of the number of nuclear weapons sytems in Europe.

Much time in the discussions was devoted to questions of the expansion of bilateral relations between the GDR and Greece, for which a wide field is opening up, as both sides stressed, especially concerning political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation. Both countries could complement one another usefully in many areas.

The Greek prime minister said that he looks forward with great pleasure to a visit to the GDR, which would give new impulses to the further cooperation between both countries. During the exchange of views with Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos on the same day, both sides emphasized in agreement that good and lasting relations between the GDR and Greece are not only of great benefit for their countries but are also a positive influence on the development of the international climate. They drew attention to far-reaching agreement in viewpoints on basic questions of international politics crucial for mankind.

In the late afternoon Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Avandelos Kouloumbis received the head of the GDR delegation for a talk.

Attends Athens' Dinner

LD060302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2049 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- Ioannis Alevras, president of the Greek Parliament, gave a banquet this evening for the GDR parliamentarians.

In an after dinner speech, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann stressed that it is now being decided in many respects whether Europe would develop as a continent of peace and cooperation, or whether the shadows of new nuclear missiles with frightening destructive power would further darken the future. Particularly for this reason, the agreement between the GDR and Greece to make greater efforts to strengthen peace and security and to achieve positive results in arms control and disarmament was of great importance. Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the remarkable progress made in developing bilateral relations since the beginning of the 1980's relations which are expressed in the first official visit to Athens by a People's Chamber delegation.

Ioannis Alevras stressed the broad spectrum of agreement in the most important issues of preserving life and the future of mankind. The president of the Parliament expressed the firm conviction that friendly relations between the GDR and Greece would continue to successfully develop.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH UN OFFICIAL

LD051746 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 5 Apr (ADN) -- The will of the GDR to contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the UN in fulfilling its primary task of preserving peace was emphasized by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Tuesday in a talk with the deputy secretary general of the UN, Vyacheslav A. Ustinov. The latter is visiting the GDR as Fischer's official guest.

During the friendly talk, current problems of the complex international situation and UN tasks in solving them were discussed. Oskar Fischer praised the UN as a significant factor in securing peace and preventing the danger of nuclear war.

Both sides in the talks were in agreement that united action by all UN member states was necessary to improve the international climate. In this connection, Vyacheslav A. Ustinov praised the 10 years of work by the GDR in the UN and the many initiatives which it had introduced for the solution of the most burning current problems.

NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO INDIA

AU301055 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Mar 83 pp 1-2

[Summary] Delhi (ADN) -- "A friendly meeting with the general secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee (AICC) of the Indian National Congress (I) on Monday marked the end of the India visit of the delegation of the National Council of the GDR National Front headed by its president, Lothar Kolditz. At the meeting both sides stressed the friendly and cordial atmosphere of their talks, which centered on the struggle for preserving peace."

A climax of the last day of the visit was a meeting in the evening with Rajiv Gandhi, AICC general secretary, at which leading members of the Indian National Congress (I), parliamentarians, and representatives of the India-GDR Friendship Society participated. In his speech Gandhi praised the high level of the friendly relations and the universal cooperation between India and the GDR, which he assessed as an important factor in the struggle for preserving peace and ending the arms race. Lothar Kolditz praised India's anti-imperialist policy aimed at preserving peace and social progress, and called his visit to India very successful. Lothar Kolditz reaffirmed the necessity of uniting all forces of peace in the world and invited his hosts to pay a visit to the GDR. The invitation was gratefully accepted by the AICC.

EAST WILL NOT FALL FOR U.S. INF TRICKS

DW051053 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Guenter Leuschner's review of the past week's events]

[Text] Quite a few newspapers in the West, dear listners, wrote the other day that the pre-Easter series of speeches by the U.S. President was merely aimed at breaking resistance at home against his arms budget and, beyond that, at cutting the ground from under the feet of the international peace movement. By his sharp attacks against the peace movement Reagan himself reaffirmed this opinion since it is his view that the peace movement does more harm than good.

If this was supposed to be a threat and not just an indirect admission of the strength of this movement, then it totally failed to achieve its purpose. The many hundreds of thousands of people who participated in the 1983 Easter marches in the Federal Republic, in the United States itself, in Canada, and in many other countries have an entirely different idea of what causes harm than does the U.S. President. They refused to be intimidated by his threats or by the more or less veiled attempts at exerting influence by others.

Our high esteem is due each individual of these many hundreds of thousands, the former general and the clergyman, the SPD politician and the trade union functionary, the many young people. They not only put up with inconveniences and bad weather; they also did something that requires a considerable bit of courage in many capitalist countries even today. What I mean by that is not the courage toward the omnipresent police; what I mean much more is the courage to ignore slander. Doing that is sometimes more difficult.

In our country people may smile if the followers of the peace movement in the West are charged by politicians and journalists with only helping the communists by their rallies and demonstrations. In a social system in which the president of a state classifies communism as the evil of all evils, as something which -- under the logic of the terminology -- would have to be eradicated, such a charge does not contain anything that might elicit mirth.

Naturally the people did not got to the streets over these Easter holidays to help the communists; primarily they wanted to help themselves. They wanted to spare their homeland even more missiles; they thought about their future, their children, peace, and also the peace of tomorrow. But the truth commands to say that that they thereby did help the communists, too, who want the same peace -- their communist compatriots in their own country the hundreds of thousands of communists in the GDR, and the dozens of millions in all of Europe.

Where would be the difference ultimately between what Andrey Gromyko said at his press conference Saturday and the goals of those who went to the streets over Easter? I fail to see any reason to withhold the truth just because some monitors in some propaganda office might now pick a passage from this commentary as an alleged proof for the peace movement's dependence on the Soviet Union. There is, after all, no medicine against malice.

Do we communists want a different peace, a different disarmament, than the Easter marchers? Do we perhaps want security only for us and disarmament only by the others? Do we perhaps wish to retain our missiles and scrap only those of NATO? There has not been a single such proposal advanced by the Soviet Union; in fact, there has never been such a proposal at all.

We do not want to be sold a bill of goods, either with zero options, which are none, or with interimn solutions which dont's deserve to be called such. This is probably also what the Easter marchers do not want, otherwise they wouldn't have gone to the streets even after Reagan's propaganda speeches.

Professional politicians and professional journalists in the West now want to make us, and naturally also their own peace movement, believe that the United States has demonstrated flexibility with the new catchword of the interim solution, some of them even saying, at long last. But where is this flexibility? Is Washington perhaps prepared to go along now with the Soviet Union's proposal concerning the abolition of all nuclear weapons in Europe, a proposal that has been on the negotiating table in Geneva for over a year and which has been persistently ignored by the West all that time?

No, nothing of the sort. Is the United States at least prepared to reduce all intermediate nuclear forces [INF] in Europe to, say, 300 units on both sides, that is to say, to about one-third of the present level? Not a word of that. Does Washington accept at long last the fact that British and French INF's are just as menacing to us as Czech or Hungarian missiles would be if they existed? For this reason it goes without saying that the British and French weapons must be included into the count. Nothing is said about that, either. Or is the United States now prepared to recognize at least the fact that there are not only intermediate range missiles but also airplanes carrying nuclear bombs of that type? Again, the answer is negative.

Does the United States, then, at least draw close to the Soviet compromise proposal under which neither side should have more missiles than the other, nor any more nuclear-bomb carrying airplanes than the other? Again, only silence.

All right, one might say all these are Soviet proposals, and perhaps the United States harbors some new ideas of its own. Not even that is the case. The West Berlin VOLKSBLATT writes that if we take a close look at things the upshot remains the zero option which the U.S. President has been demanding all the time -- that is, the demand for unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union and the retention of all the intermediate-range weapons which NATO already has by now.

Since the United States is perfectly aware that such a unilateral disarmanent cannot be had, the deployment of new U.S. missiles is also upheld. The trick with the so-called interim solution is only the gradual disarming of the Soviet Union with the simultaneous gradual arms building of NATO. Since the nearly 600 U.S. missiles cannot be transported to Western Europe in 1 day anyway -- meaning that several months would be required -- the flexibility of the allegedly new proposal by the United States comes to naught; it is nonexistent, there is not even an outset of it.

The Soviet foreign minister made this quite clear in his press conference; one truly does not need any long peirod of examination for this kind of proposal. But unfortunately the outlook is even worse. Gromyko said that the trench between the two sides in the negotiations in Geneva, thereby, not only has not been filled but instead has become even wider. The chances of an agreement are rather smaller now. If the United States needed 16 months -- this is how long the negotiations have been in progress -- to come up with something which in its essence is identical with its completely unrealistic starting position, can one assume that it is receptive to serious negotiations in the remaining short period of time?

After these experiences and the unpleasant accompanying music from Washington, nobody can blame the socialist countries for the skepticism that was audible in the words of the Soviet foreign minister. It is the same skepticism which caused the peace movement over this year's Easter holidays to trust its own strength instead of waiting until it is perhaps too late.

Joergensen, Social Democrat and former Danish prime minister, said over the weekend. If we West Europeans blindly follow Reagan, then, I find, this is not only inappropriate but even disastrous. One ought to add here that this would not be disastrous for the West Europeans alone. The task of averting such a catastrophe indeed makes everything else fade into the background, in the East as well as in the West, for communists and for noncommunists. The Easter marchers have understood this.

PARTY SECRETARY WRITES ON U.S. 'INTERIM PROPOSAL'

LD041920 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) --"Over the past few years unfavourable tendencies have, unfortunately, again gained in strength in the international situation. Extremist circles of the U.S. have began attempting to upset the military balance of power and the arms race has accelerated. The relations of socialist and capitalist countries have become substantially narrower, and achievements of detente have become endangered," an article, "The Year of Dangers and Hopes," by Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, states on April 3 in NEPSZABADSAG.

This conduct of the aggressive imperialist circles represents a return to the over three decades old -- and discredited -- cold war, the anti-communist 'crusade.' Yet the present situation is much more dangerous as it poses a threat to the existence of all mankind. Another difference is that today the strength of the socialist community that opposes such endeavours is by far greater, and that there are more and more people also in the capitalist world who regard a thermonuclear world war too great a price for rolling back socialism. Consequently, it is a special yet natural contradiction of the year 1983 that the world is simultaneously facing the danger of the siting in Europe of U.S. missiles and the mounting activity of realistic, peace-loving and sober forces.

Proposals submitted in recent months by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty prove the readiness to fully consider the justified security interests of the other side. What is more, they are taking into consideration even the peculiar Western interpretation of security interests.

The interim proposal, put forward by the U.S. leadership for propaganda purposes, which sticks to starting missile siting in 1983, continues to ignore the principle of equal security, which is unacceptable for the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, it is not the realistic and constructive response that the peace-loving public was waiting for.

In the present international situation Hungary regards as its paramount foreign policy aim the warding off of a world war, the halting of the arms race, the preservation and promotion of the achievements of detente. For that end Hungary is ready to join forces with all social and political forces that feel responsibility for the future of mankind. Hungary's foreign policy centres on strengthening bi-and multi-lateral cooperation with the socialist countries. Hungary pays special attention to the promotion of economic cooperation and intra-CMEA integrational relations in accordance with the conditions and national interests of the member states.

COMMUNIQUE ON STAMBOLIC 29-31 MARCH VISIT

AU060757 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Apr 83 p 3

[Communique on SFRY Presidency President Petar Stambolic's visit to Hungary: "Joint Communique on the Visit by the Yugoslav Head of State"]

[Text] At the invitation of Pal-Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary from 29 to 31 March.

During the visit, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received Petar Stambolic and, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, held a discussion with him on issues of mutual interest to the two countries.

In their talks, Pal Losonczi and Petar Stambolic reviewed the status of the multifaceted relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the SFRY and possibilities for developing cooperation, and exchanged views on topical aspects of the international situation. The two presidents informed each other of the results of socialist construction and the social and economic development of their countries.

The two presidents' talks were attended on the Hungarian side by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Committee and Pal Simon, Hungary's ambassador in Belgrade; and on the Yugoslav side by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nedeljko Mandic, member of the Federal Executive Committee and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Committee; and Milan Veres, Yugoslavia's ambassador in Budapest.

The two presidents concluded with satisfaction that as a result of joint efforts, good-neighborly relations and political, economic, and cultural cooperation are fruitfully developing between the two friendly socialist countries.

The sides reaffirmed that Hungarian-Yugoslav relations are based on the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, equality of rights, and nonintervention in domestic affairs; common objectives of socialist construction; and mutual observance of the differences existing in the two countries' domestic development and international positions. These principles, which were elaborated and confirmed at meetings between Janos Kadar and Josip Broz Tito, serve as a reliable foundation for a mutually beneficial and multifaceted development of Hungarian-Yugoslav cooperation and the strengthening of friendship and trust between the two countries' people.

They confirmed their firm determination to continue to strengthen relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia on these durable foundations and to make further efforts to develop mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation.

They concluded with satisfaction that direct cooperation is becoming increasingly substantial between the Hungarian People's Republic and the socialist republics and regions of Yugoslavia and the two countries' areas along the border and sister cities. They also stressed the importance of direct contacts between the populations of the two countries.

The sides favorably appraised the results of economic cooperation and the increase of balanced barter trade turnover. They spoke appreciatively of the efforts that have been made to that end by the two countries' governments, the Hungarian-Yugoslav economic cooperation committee, and other economic institutions. They noted that further efforts should be made to reveal new and more advanced forms of economic cooperation and additional possibilities for cooperation and production, to take better advantage of the benefits of the proximity of their countries, and to develop economic cooperation and barter trade along the border.

The two sides agreed that Hungarian-Yugoslav cultural, scientific, and educational cooperation is successfully developing and serves the mutual interests of the two countries' peoples well. They expressed their readiness to promote and expand cooperation in these areas. They emphasized that the mixed committee for cultural cooperation is fulfilling an important role in the attainment of cooperation.

Both presidents stressed that they regard as important the stable position of the Serbian, Croatian, and Slovene nationalities living in Hungary and of the Hungarian nationalities living in the SFRY, as well as the provision of all the social-economic, cultural-educational, and other prerequisites for their multifaceted development. They appraised as favorable the fact that the nationalities are fulfilling the role of a bridge in the development of good-neighborly relations between the two countries. They underscored the fact that their countries' positions in principle on the issue of nationalities constitutes an important factor in strengthening friendship between the two countries' peoples. The sides will continue to strive in this spirit to satisfy the multifaceted requirements of the nationalities as fully as possible.

Pal Losonczi and Petar Stambolic conducted an extensive exchange of views on topical international issues, paying particular attention to efforts that further the alleviation of international tension and further peace and international security and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation with equal rights among countries.

Both sides voiced their concern over the present complex international situation, which is fraught with tensions. They noted that the arms race constitutes the gravest danger for world peace and security and cooperation on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence among countries. The existing crisis points are growing and new ones are emerging. In various parts of the world, the peoples must still struggle against various forms of colonialism, neocolonialism, racial hatred, and apartheid and for liberation and independence.

They expressed the conviction that every effort must be made to rapidly curb the arms race and elaborate and implement measures aimed at genuine disarmament. They regard it necessary that progress be made at all disarmament talks. They support every specific proposal and initiative that leads to genuine disarmament talks.

In their exchange of views on the European situation, the sides attached great significance to the intensification of European security and cooperation and the Helsinki Final Act, whose consistent and complete enforcement is of particular importance from the viewpoint of the vital interests of all European countries and peoples.

The two sides expect that a substantive and balanced final document will be adopted at the Madrid meeting, including a resolution on convening a conference devoted to European confidence and measures strengthening security and disarmament. They stressed that their countries will do their best to ensure a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting as soon as possible.

The two presidents stressed that the crisis points in various parts of the world seriously threaten world peace and that they should be resolved through negotiations on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter.

The sides expressed their complete solidarity with the movements struggling for national and social liberation.

They concluded that the Nonaligned Movement is a significant factor in international affairs and greatly contributes to the struggle waged for peace, security, and the alleviation of tension and against colonialist and neocolonialist oppression, as well as to the creation of equitable international relations. The movement's recent Seventh Summit Conference in New Delhi was an important event in international affairs.

The two presidents concluded with satisfaction that the results of their talks have contributed to the intensification of cooperation and good-neighborly relations between the Hungarian People's Repubic and the SFRY and the strengthening of peace and security.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, invited Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, to pay an official, friendly visit to Yugoslavia, and the invitation was gratefully accepted.

LEADERS SEND GREETING ON HUNGARY'S NATIONAL DAY

AU061036 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2-4 Apr 83 p 1

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Hungarian counterparts on Hungarian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Budapest:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the PPR, we send the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the fraternal Hungarian people and you personally, sincere greetings and best wishes on the occasion of your national day, the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

People's Poland respects the great achievements of the Hungarian workers' class and the entire Hungarian people under the leadership of the MSZMP. Working in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states as a firm body of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA, the Hungarian People's Republic is successfully implementing the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and steadily implementing the program for developing a socialist society.

We appreciate the activity which the Hungarian People's Republic is energetically developing in the international arena by taking part in the fulfillment of important initiatives put forward by the states of the socialist community and aimed at preserving detente, defending peace and protecting mankind from nuclear disaster.

We welcome the further successful development of Polish-Hungarian relations, whose chief aims are established by an actively developing cooperation and joint activity between the PZPR and the MSZMP, cooperation between the two states and a constant strengthening of the traditional bonds of friendship between our peoples. Our party, the supreme state authorities of the PPR and our entire nation desire a further, constant development of comprehensive Polish-Hungarian cooperation which is favorable for both countries and well serves the consolidation of the community of socialist countries and the cause of security and peace in Europe and the world.

On your national day, we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Hungarian people further success in implementing the ambitious tasks in socialist construction and in shaping a successful future for your fatherland.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the PPR.

RESULTS OF CLEMENCY APPLICATIONS RELEASED

LD051452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The press spokesman of the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office has issued a communique to PAP concerning clemency applications.

In connection with the implementation of the Council of State resolution of 20 December last year pertaining to specific principles of clemency proceedings, in the first quarter of the current year 580 applications for clemency reached the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office. Almost 320 of the applications directly concern the implementation of the contents of the resolution. The rest of them are being resolved under ordinary procedures on the basis of the appropriate regulations of the penal law code. In 440 cases the requests for clemency were submitted by the defendants themselves. In the remaining cases the applications were submitted by their families, defense counsels, social organizations, or workers' collectives. In total, of the clemency requests submitted in the said period to the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office, 200 cases were settled and the appropriate applications have been sent to the Council of State. In the case of 177 defendants the applications received positive recommendations. The average time for processing the applications for clemency in the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office, assuming that all documents necessary to adopt a decision have been collected, is about 10 days.

Of the applications sent in by the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office the Council of State has adopted decisions concerning 112 persons applying for clemency. The decisions were positive in 106 cases.

ARMY DAILY BEGINS SERIES ON MAZOWZE SOLIDARNOSC

LD051651 Warsaw PAP in English 1447 GMT 5 Apr 83

["The Road of Provocation and Destruction" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 5 Apr -- "The trial of members of an illegal criminal union called the Solidarnosc Inter-Factory Workers' Committee (MRKS) operating in Warsaw and the Warsaw Voivodship is beginning at the court of the Warsaw military district," the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote in an article headlined as above opening a series of publications on the activity of the Solidarnosc Mozowsze chapter.

"The underground organizational structures of the Solidarnosc MRKS covering 63 factories were disclosed during the investigation. About 200 persons are under investigation. 21 persons were put under detention pending trial, out of whom 9 are in the dock.

"The MRKS is doubtless the work of the underground team of Zbigniew Bujak, the head of the former Solidarnosc national underground structures and who heads the so-called provisional coordinating commission," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said. "Resentful of the fact that the authorities of the Solidarnosc union chose Gdansk for their seat, Zbigniew Bujak profiled the Mozowsze region to play the leading role in the destructive activity against the socialist state," the paper went on.

"The irresistible desire to be a leader -- shown by Zbigniew Bujak, Kuron's most clever disciple, since the start of his activity in the Solidarnosc union -- has become evident especially after the declaration of martial law. He called on his several dozen companions from the Mozowsze chapter to set up the Solidarnosc underground structures. He also immediately started the publication and propaganda activity against the state and the PUWP authorities. On his initiative, the so-called underground state started to be set up and, strictly speaking, reports on the existence of such a 'state' started to be distributed," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU GREET HUNGARIAN LEADERS

AU060846 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Budapest.

On the 38th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, we wish to extend comradely greetings and cordial congratulations to you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the communists and all Hungarian people on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, and on our own behalf.

The Romanian people are rejoicing sincerely and highly appreciate the results achieved by the Hungarian people since the liberation under MSZMP leadership in all fields of socialist construction.

We want to express the conviction that Romanian-Hungarian friendship and cooperation will continue to develop on the lasting basis of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely assistance. In the spirit of those principles and of agreements concluded at the summit level, the RCP and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to struggle to develop cooperation, friendship, and good neighborliness in the conviction that this is in keeping with the interests of the Romanian people and the Hungarian people and the general cause of socialism, peace, and international solidarity.

We want to take this opportunity to convey wishes for new successes to the Hungarian people and to you personally in building the developed socialist society in the Hungarian People's Republic.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

CEAUSESCU GREETS IRANIAN PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY

AU060845 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Apr 83 p 6

[Text] To His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran:

On the anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I want to extend warm congratulations and best wishes for good health to Your Excellency, as well as wishes for progress and well-being to the friendly Iranian people.

I want to express the conviction that relations of cooperation between Romania and Iran will continue to develop for the benefit of our peoples and of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU MEETS COSTA RICAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU041939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/4/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Monday, April 4, the parliamentary delegation of Costa Rica led by Hernan Garron Salazar, president of the Legislative Assembly, now paying a visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania. The interview occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between the presidents of Romania and Costa Rica.

During the interview, reference was made to the friendly and cooperative relations between Romania and Costa Rica, and was considered that possibilities existed for the further expansion of the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural links between the two countries. Stress was laid on the outstanding role of the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries in intensifying and consolidating bilateral relations.

The exchange of views on a series of aspects of the current international situation pointed to the need for a constructive approach to the complex problems facing present-day mankind and to the importance of solving them in the interests of peace, understanding and collaboration among peoples. Emphasis was placed on the responsibility of all countries to act for the halting of international tension, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of interstate differences, for the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente. The necessity was also highlighted to intensify efforts towards achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all.

During the talk, the importance was underlined of the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the developing countries both on a regional and on a world place against the imperialist policy of domination and dictate, for an intensified collaboration among them, for economic and social progress. It was assessed by common agreement that the parliaments and parliamentarians could and should make an active contribution to a just and lasting settlement, in the interests of all peoples, of the major issues confronting mankind nowadays.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

PETRESCU MEETS IRAQI TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

AU012040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/4/1983 -- The possibilities to develop the Romanian-Iraqi collaboration in the field of transports and telecommunications were examined in Bucharest during talks between a Romanian delegation headed by Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, and an Iraqi delegation headed by 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd ar-Rahim al-Asadi, minister of transport and communications. On the occasion the Iraqi minister and his Romanian opposite number, Vasile Bulucea, signed a document concerning the ways of cooperation between the Romanian and the Iraqi experts in view of working out technical and economic studies for joint construction of units in railway, road and naval transportation and telecommunications, and for Romania's delivering equipment and installations needed in these branches as well as in the fields of electronics and electrotechnology.

MINING MINISTER REPORTS ON COAL MINING PROGRESS

AU01238 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 83 p 2

[Ion Teodor interview with Ion Lazarescu, minister of mines: "The Average Daily Coal Output Increased to 153,200 tons" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Question: Since the beginning of March, the average daily coal output has steadily increased week by week, reaching 153,000 tons in the 21-27 March period, the best result thus far. Now that we are close to the end of the month, we would like you, comrade minister, to make a more general assessment of the factors that contributed to the growth in coal output.

Answer: One can say that, since February, when the new work program was introduced in the extractive industry at the recommendation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the results attained in mining units have considerably improved. The advantages of the new work program take concrete shape in better utilizing the technical base, manpower and production schedule, increasing the intensive and extensive utilization index of mechanized installations and bucket excavators and ensuring the appropriate organizational framework for mining activities. Following the measures adopted, a significant number of engineers and workers employed in the technical, administrative, and servicing sectors were transferred to directly productive places of work, and this action is still under way. So far, only in the Jui Valley mining units have over 1,000 people employed in auxiliary positions been transferred directly into production. The results attained in February and March fully confirm the superiority of the new organization of production and work in the extractive industry. Thus IN FEBRUARY WE MADE UP FOR THE ARREARS RECORDED IN JANUARY'S COAL PRODUCTION, AND 41,200 TONS OF COAL WERE EXTRACTED DAILY UNTIL 28 MARCH IN EXCESS OF PLAN PROVISIONS. Therefore, all conditions exist to fulfill and even overfulfill the plan for the first quarter of 1983. Practically all large mining combines and enterprises directly subordinated to the ministry will fulfill and exceed the plan for the first quarter, except for the Rovinari mining complex, where the lags recorded in the first part of this year have not yet been recovered, although production substantially increased in March. Likewise, the two mining combines in the Gorj basin consistently recorded a daily total production of over 90,000 tons of lignite last week. Likewise, after the introduction of the new work program, the overall daily coal production increased by 2,725 tons in the Jiu Valley mines. These results demonstrate the determination of miners and all working people in the extractive industry to firmly work to fulfill the tasks established by the party leadership concerning a faster increase in coal production. In this respect, it is worth mentioning that UNTIL 28 MARCH COAL PRODUCTION HAD INCREASED BY 2.4 MILLION TONS COMPARED TO THE SAME PERIOD IN 1982, AND THE QUANTITY OF EXTRACTED AND TRANSPORTED MINE WASTE INCREASED BY OVER 7.9 MILLION CUBIC METERS. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the recent RCP Central Committee plenum, all conditions exist TO END THIS YEAR WITH A DAILY COAL PRODUCTION OF ABOUT 200,000 TONS.

Outputs Achieved in the Week of 21-27 March

Unit	Compared With the Plan -- in Tons --
Rovinari Mining Combine	plus 23,200
Motru Mining Combine	plus 15,100
Ploiesti Mining Combine	plus 10,200
Jiu Valley Mining Combine	plus 4,280
Horezu Mining Enterprise	plus 2,971
Salaj Mining Enterprise	plus 1,641
Mehedinti Mining Enterprise	plus 747
Comanescu Mining Enterprise	plus 624
Voivozi Mining Enterprise	plus 477

Note: For the first time this year all enterprises subordinated to the Ministry of Mines and all mining combines fulfilled and exceeded the weekly plan's provisions.

Question: What measures are being taken to reach the production levels envisaged for the coming period?

In mining, each production increase is being prepared in advance by carrying out opening and carving operations in new stopes and commissioning new production capacities. In this respect, a positive fact is that LAST WEEK THE TWO COMBINES IN THE FORJ MINING BASIN, ASIDE FROM EXCEEDING THE PLANNED PRODUCTION OF LIGNITE, ALSO EXTRACTED AND TRANSPORTED A SUPPLEMENTARY QUANTITY OF 322,400 TONS OF MINE WASTE. However, I believe that the responsible bodies in the ministry and the managements of the mining enterprises should pay greater attention to observing work technologies and to smoothly carrying out opening and preparation work in new stopes on time.

Mobilized by the recommendations and advice given by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent RCP Central Committee plenum, the working people in the extractive industry pledge to work self-denyingly to increase oil production and thus make a full contribution to developing the country's energy base and ensuring its energy independence.

ZARKOVIC ARRIVES IN VENEZUELA FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD060328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2137 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, April 5 (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, arrived here Tuesday evening for a five-day official visit to Venezuela at the invitation of Luis Herrera Campins, the president.

At Caracas airport, Zarkovic and the other members of the Yugoslav state delegation were welcomed by Zambrano Velasco, foreign minister of Venezuela. By a special helicopter, Zarkovic was flown to the hall of the military academy here and was welcomed, according to the Venezuelan protocol and with highest state honours, by President Herrera Campins.

"I am very pleased to have an opportunity to talk with the constitutional president of the Republic of Venezuela, Dr Luis Herrera Campins, and his associates and exchange with them opinions on the development of our bilateral relations and cooperation with the aim of raising them to an even higher level in the interest of our peoples", Zarkovic said on arrival. "The talks we shall have in the coming days will be an opportunity for discussing current trends in international relations, particularly those concerning the safeguarding of peace, security, cooperation among countries and peoples on equal terms, and their stepped-up economic, social and political development", he added. "I feel convinced that, together with our host, we shall discuss the most effective and concrete ways for implementation of even more intensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Venezuela, thus making a contribution, too, to the international community's universal efforts to deepen and widen international cooperation with the aim of overcoming problems with which the present-day world is faced", Vidoje Zarkovic added.

RIBICIC GREETS KADAR ON HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU031844 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent national day congratulations to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The telegram expresses satisfaction at the successful development of relations between the LCY and the MSZMP.

GRLICKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH DPRK AMBASSADOR

LD051529 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, has had talks with the ambassador of the DPRK in Yugoslavia Chu Chang-chun. The guest informed Grlickov of the latest developments in the peninsula in connection with the military maneuvers which are being held in South Korea. They also talked about the activity of the DPRK in the struggle to unify the country peacefully.

BOJANIC DEPARTS FOR TRADE TALKS IN POLAND

LD052109 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, left for Poland on an official visit today.

Bojanic will have talks with representatives of the Polish Government on economic cooperation between the two countries and a long-term trade agreement on goods exchange in the 1983-1985 period is also expected to be signed.

BOJANIC ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET MALFUNCTION

LD051042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0905 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic has stated that the foreign exchange market in Yugoslavia does not function at the moment, because the outflow of foreign exchange much exceeds the inflow. His statement was published by the weekly INTERVJU of Belgrade in its latest number. A better circulation of foreign exchange in 1983 will only be achieved through an expansion of Yugoslav exports, that is, higher inflow of foreign exchange, said Bojanic. In his view, when the foreign exchange market in Yugoslavia will be restored depends on when the inflow and outflow of foreign exchange are mutually adjusted. The foreign exchange market, in a limited scope, will exist this year as it did in 1982, through direct relations between the authorized banks, said Bojanic.

TU COUNCIL EXAMINES ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD051502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- Reliance on one's own forces along with resolving difficulties on the basis of self-management represents the basic way out of the economic problems manifested strongly at the beginning of this year. This was noted today by the Presidium of the Council of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia.

Members of this Presidium included among the major problems faced by the economy this year the 0.3 percent drop in production, the 3.8 percent increase in retail prices, and the 6.4 percent increase in the cost of living along with the further increase in all forms of consumption, particularly investment consumption. The trade unions are opposed to exclusively administrative regulation which cannot represent a "magic wand" for resolving all problems and they see the ensuring of greater production as the correct way to revive the economy. In this context, members of the highest trade union forum stressed, it is necessary to fight for the revival of self-management as the primary condition to encourage business initiative and revive work motivation and to bind organizations of associated labor to link up and pool their labor and resources. The trade unions also demand that in the field of prices a complete policy be established in order to prevent further price increases.

VELJKOVIC REVIEWS PROBLEM OF POOR-QUALITY EXPORTS

LD051644 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Increasing exports is the priority task of our economy. Are we doing all we can, and are we all responsible enough to improve our balance of payments with foreign countries? Our assembly correspondent Bozidar Veljkovic reports on this:

[Veljkovic] At a time when there is general recession throughout the world, truly more effort and greater skill are required to increase exports. Of course, there are work organizations which have tackled this task in a very serpass way and which have produced good results.

Unfortunately, there are still those people who as a result of poor production and business conduct are inflicting great damage not only on themselves, but on our entire community.

We are led to this conclusion by the report by the Federal Market Inspectors' Office recently submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly delegates. This is a report by the organs of the market inspectorate concerning the check on the application of the regulations in the area of trade, prices, and quality of goods and services last year. The Federal Market Inspectorate says that it has been noted that an increasing number of our goods are being returned from abroad because of poor quality or because some other conditions of the deals with foreign buyers have not been fulfilled. In 1982 more than 1,000 reports about returned goods were received from customs. The main reason why foreign buyers return the goods is poor quality.

What in fact happens is that some of our manufacturers are applying in their foreign trade the method of artificially increasing the cost of the product by reducing its quality. We have become accustomed to this kind of conduct in the manufacture of goods for the domestic market, and at a time of shortages by remaining silent we indicate that we are ready to accept and buy such goods. It would appear that this has emboldened the manufacturers to use the same tactic for foreign buyers. We are not becoming aware of the fact that this kind of reasoning is having a boomerang effect.

DOMESTIC CONTRACTS SET FOR RAIL LINK TO ALBANIA

AU051805 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2/3 Apr 83 p 7

[N. Djuric report]

[Text] Titograd, 1 Apr -- The preparations for the start of construction of the Yugoslav section of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad have reached the final stage. Bids on the projects were solicited and well known enterprises from all over the county responded. The response was good; therefore the agreed prices are generally satisfactory.

"The roadbed construction will be carried out by the Titograd Lovcen Invest composite organization of associated labor in cooperation with the Sarajevo railroad construction enterprise and the Zagreb Hidroelektra composite organization of associated labor. The track structure construction will be carried out by the railroad maintenance and construction plant basic organization of labor of the Novi Sad railroad transportation organization. The Belgrade Mostogradnja organization will carry out the construction of large bridges. The Prijepolje Rad construction work organization will erect the buildings. The Belgrade signaling devices plant, a basic organization of associated labor of the electronics industry, will produce and install the signaling, safety, and telecommunication devices," Rajko Vujkovic, director of the administrative office of railroad construction stated.

RIBICIC CHAIRS LCY PRESIDENCY SESSION 5 APR

LD051803 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 5 (TANJUG) -- The activity, tasks and responsibility of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) in the implementation of the economic policy for 1983 will be the theme of the LCY Central Committee session scheduled for April 28. The above was decided today, Tuesday, at a session of the LCY Presidency, chaired by LCY Presidency President Mitja Ribicic.

RIBICIC ADDRESSES LCY POLITICAL SCHOOL 26 MARCH

Part I

AU011416 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 83 p 6

[First installment of a report on speech by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec on 26 March]

[Text] Kumrovec, 26 Mar -- Reminding the students of the LCY Political School in Kumrovec and guests at their celebration today of the positions and conclusions of the previous plenums of the LCY Central Committee, Ribicic said that the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth sessions of the Central Committee had rounded off the political orientation of the LCY as a workers vanguard in all fields from economic to culture, science and the press. According to Ribicic, the assessments, positions, and conclusions of these sessions of the LCY Central Committee represent the basic prerequisites and an offensive approach of Communists to all the main and most topical problems at present.

Question of Responsibility

"They are the factor for improving the situation, they return confidence in us, in our Central Committee, that united positions on the most sensitive issues of our society can be reached," Ribicic stressed.

Addressing the students of the political school, Ribicic said that during his visit to the school in September of last year he had described our socioeconomic situation rather critically. "Now, in the spring," Ribicic said, "we can be greater optimists in this respect. This does not mean that the political and economic situation in our country has completely improved within this brief period, and that the unfavorable trends and currents have been reversed. On the contrary, the difficulties are greater, new economic and social problems have accumulated, while the provisional and other measures of the Federal Executive Council are not fully yielding the results which we expected.

"Despite all the appeals of the League of Communists for greater responsibility and a legal and consistent implementation of the adopted tasks, the Yugoslav economy is very slowly turning in the direction of relying on its own forces, on its own work, and its own income, of mobilizing its internal forces," Ribicic pointed out. "These are the reasons," he said, "why we are preparing for the seventh session of the LCY Central Committee, which will pay primary attention to the problem of the basic causes for the very slow implementation of the adopted policy, or even a deviation from this policy. The focus will be on the question of responsibility, the question of extraordinary measures -- disciplinary, cadre, and other measures," Ribicic said and added that we had convinced ourselves that appeals alone do not change the situation.

"We have convinced ourselves of the fact that the existing statist forces which defend the existing relations and the continuity of the past policy of relying predominantly on someone else's work, on internal and foreign debts, on investments involving licenses and expensive equipment from the convertible currency market, while exporting goods to the easy markets with the clearance methods of payment, will not voluntarily and without resistance enable the penetration of workers, the penetration of socialist self-management and associated labor into the field of expanded and social reproduction," Ribicic said.

Force of Revolutionary Pressure

According to Ribicic, the teamwork between these technocratic administrative forces and the statist organs and banks is stronger than the proclaimed policy and does not deviate from its programs and extensive development planning. The continuity of the revolution, Ribicic stressed, means that the penetration of the workers class in the field of controlling income and the entire sphere of expanded reproduction is not possible without revolutionary pressure. It is necessary to force this penetration. What is needed is the force of revolutionary pressure, an internal polarization and differentiation of the League of Communists which can no longer be working along two tracks -- a statist-pragmatist and a socialist-self-managing track.

Referring to the recent centenary of Karl Marx's death, Ribicic said that on that occasion the LCY, as well as every other true worker's revolutionary movement, asked itself whether it has remained loyal to the idea of Marx and other classics of Marxism on our revolutionary road. Our revolution's contribution to the overall Marxist fund, which belongs to the workers class and the progressive forces of the world and to all contemporary mankind, is great and original, Ribicic stressed and emphasized that the five new volumes of Tito's collected works also represent a contribution in this respect. Along with the 10 volumes published earlier, the new volumes are extraordinarily valuable archive material, convincing testimony not only of the historic role of Tito's personality in the most difficult days of our recent history, but wider afield, in our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution which was initiated in our country's particular conditions and victoriously carried out.

"The books before us comprise Tito's work and tell about his activity from the beginning of June 1942 to the end of July 1943. These were years of crucial, decisive developments in the national liberation war and the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia. In that period, in the substance and multifaceted nature of Tito's activity, as well as in the crucial battles waged in that period, the strength of Tito's personality was demonstrated in full light, as well as the depth and strength of his analysis, incomparability in finding bearings and anticipating events and the invincibility of the liberation movement of the Yugoslav peoples," Ribicic stressed.

One's Own Searches and Assessments

Stressing the importance of that war period for the development of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution, Ribicic said that the basis of Tito's activity at that time was his work in mobilizing the people's forces, on relying on one's own forces when aid from the allies was lacking and on spreading the word of truth about the growth and character of the national liberation movement in Yugoslavia.

Recalling also the conflicts of that period with the Western allies, with Stalin, or rather with the Comintern on a number of problems pertaining to the development of our national liberation struggle, Ribicic pointed out that it was then that Tito's resolute position originated, a position expressed in various forms and confirmed on numerous occasions. Tito's position was that he rejected the justification of every reproach and stressed that he himself bore the responsibility before his own people. In that period, the establishment of firmer links and cooperation with the Partisan movement of the Albanian Communist Party was of special importance. Some of Tito's articles provide a great deal of data on this.

The characteristic trait of Tito's articles of that period as it was, by the way, of all his articles and his work, is a great humanism and fine ear for the people's voice, and this was particularly demonstrated in his direct contacts with the people and in his efforts to have military units be the proponents of brotherhood and unity and of a correct attitude as regards the national situation.

Tito's extraordinarily humane attitude was expressed in the well-known battle for the wounded, Ribicic stressed.

According to Ribicic, our party has based its revolutionary political creativity on its own searches, its own assessments of all development conditions and thus it has been able, even with relatively few members, to lead the broadest social strata of our peoples. The documents demonstrate that even before Tito became head of the party, and particularly later, the party was not an obedient instrument of outside forces. It is nearly sufficient to look in the original documents, for one to unmistakably realize to what extent the Yugoslav socialist revolution was authentic and, accordingly, to see its place in the history of socialism.

Part II

AU021338 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 83 p 6

[Second and last installment of report on speechby Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the Josif Broz Tito Political School of Kumrovec on 26 March]

[Text] Well-intentioned and Tedentious Criticism

Our party also now has a critical attitude toward itself and its actions. In our political activity and social practice we are guided by the idea which is eloquently expressed in the LCY program: "Nothing that has been created must be so sacred that it cannot be surpassed and that should not surrender its place to something that is even more progressive, even freer and even more humane," Ribicic said. This idea, which is the deep basis of our dialectical understanding of the revolution and progress, has frequently been abused by nihilistic or even counterrevolutionary attitudes toward our achievements and values and toward our past. This attitude is expressed by the tendencies to negate the basic categories of elements and subjects of our system. It is expressed primarily by negating workers in the basic organization of associated labor, by negating the values of past labor, the associated labor and by negating the need for the existing organization of associated labor. However, these tendencies to negate are accompanied by alternatives which are an entry way for a return of entrepreneurial and profiteering values, capitalist relations and rules of behavior, or a restoration of administrative socialism.

"Even now we do not spare the one who errs. We critically view and follow the implementation of our own decisions with which we determine the roads of our further development. It is essential that we base all this on a Marxist approach. Tito and Kardelj taught us this. In this sense we can and do accept every well-intentioned criticism from outside LCY ranks as well. Therefore, we not only do not reject criticism, if it is based on truth, but on the contrary, see such criticism as an internal need and stimulus for our democratic socialist development," Ribicic said. He stressed that particularly in recent years alleged "historic foundations" had been sought to challenge our socialist self-managing system and present LCY policy. This is the political, or rather the petty political, sense of the attempts to "demystify" our socialist revolution by publishing allegedly "new" documents, or rather by a subjectivistic explanation of the significance of the same events and roles of the leading people of this revolution, by negating what makes our revolution original and the basis on which our revolution occupies a prominent place in the European and world history of our period. In this sense, in our historiography, periodical press, literature, stage and film performances, an unobjective protrayal of certain events as well as broader developments in the period between the wars, during the national liberation war and since this war is appearing.

What is involved here are not only the tendencies of the political emigration to present its alleged treason as an ideological struggle for the defense from totalitarian communism and in this way describe the national liberation war as a civil war, there have also been attempts in our country to disparage the basic moral values of the national liberation war and revolution. Events are being sought and are singled out which exaggerate the ideological disunity within the Yugoslav Communist Party. The mistake and the erroneous decisions of the Communist Party and society as a whole on the road of our development are exaggerated. Certain events are singled out from the broader conditions which have not yet been fully researched, and they are assessed in a subjectivist manner. Memoirs are appearing which contain subjectivist assessments of the activity of the social forces and individuals in the past. Their authors are primarily those who are convinced that society did not accord them sufficient recognition for their ideas, or who believe that they have not obtained that place in society they deserve.

Learning From Mistakes

"We do not believe that one should not write and discuss all developments in our past," Ribicic said. "On the contrary, there is no reason why we should not publish historic materials and archival documents in full, including those which tell of our searches for historic ways out of certain situations, as well as our mistakes and errors. However, we justifiably demand that the errors and mistakes be viewed within the context of the overall events of that specific period when they were made. For every period must have its 'yardstick.' We must make efforts so that whatever is written is written as it happened during the revolution. From the documents it will be seen that our party has always, just like today, been critical of itself, that it has found strength to perceive mistakes, to analyze them, to learn from them, and to correct its policy," Ribicic stressed.

Responsible Task of Historic Science

Underlining the need to hold an open discussion as regards the past, Ribicic stressed that at the same time it is necessary to demand that historical truths be seen by using history as a science. "There is no doubt that it is solely on the basis of a thorough scientific analysis of historic processes and their scientific explanation that we can arrive at the real truth about the past and prevent the effect of a tendentious singling out of certain atypical and subjectivistic views of events, which is now frequently accepted as the only and generalized information in assessing an entire period," Ribicic warned.

Stressing that with its research historical science must explain many things to people though it is frequently insufficiently ready to satisfy and perform such important social needs and tasks, Ribicic stressed that history as a science must, with the help of a class evaluation of certain sometimes ideologically differently colored sources of information about the past, have the capacity and strength to work out its own scientifically objective assessment. With the publication of the collected works of Josip Broz Tito and others of our revolutionaries, the publication in full of the archive materials of our party, the Yugoslav Union of Communist Youth and the revolutionary trade unions, without any omissions and deletions, as well as with the publication of other documents, our historiography will respond to its basic scientific task, Ribicic said.

Drawing the attention of those present to the important jubilee of our party -- the 25th anniversary of the LCY program -- Mitja Ribicic recalled Tito's words that with the LCY program its members had in their hands a very strong weapon forged on the foundations of Marxist-Leninist scientific thought.

"A quarter of a century of our strategic programmatic document is a sufficiently long period for its correctness and validity to be confirmed, or to be declared obsolete and rejected. This is understandable primarily in our times of many turbulent changes when not only documents, but important developments, sink into oblivion. I believe that our strategic programmatic platform, which is constantly subjected to practical changes on our revolutionary road, has been confirmed as a testimony of our own contribution to contemporary Marxist practice and that it has been primarily confirmed as a strategic orientation for solving specific problems on our self-managing socialist road."

Recalling that the program is not a collection of final and eternal truths but rather an impetus for a change in and transformation of social relations toward an increasingly more developed socialist self-management, Ribicic pointed to the need for a well-thought-out and better organized encouragement of creative, ideopolitical, and theoretical work so that we will be capable of giving a timely answer based on Marxist scientific learning not only to the pending questions of the present stage of our development, but so that we will open up roads and prospects for the further development of socialist self-management.

"Today," Ribicic stressed, "we really have great creative and intellectual potentials in all segments of our society and in all fields of our work, particularly at our numerous universities, institutes, Marxist schools and centers, in all segments of our political system."

Trust in Young People

We must devote special attention, he said, to a more intensive theoretical, ideopolitical, and Marxist education in the League of Communists itself because this is the vital prerequisite and condition for the League of Communists to really be the leading ideopolitical force of our society, the vanguard of the workers class and its collective intellegentsia, as this is strongly stressed in our party's program. There are several reasons for such work and activity by the League of Communists, Ribicic said, mentioning the very complex economic situation, the serious difficulties in the development of socialist self-management, an inadequate functioning of certain parts and institutions of the political as well as the delegate system.

For this reason the urgent obligation of the subjective socialist forces, primarily of the League of Communists, is to determine by means of a Marxist analysis which contradictions and stagnations in our development are a result of legitimate contradictions in our revolutionary process and which are the consequences of our subjectivism, insufficient persistence, opportunism, lack of unity, and inconsistency in putting our basic orientations into concrete practice and relations.

We must do everything possible so as to embrace our young people with an organized ideopolitical work so that they will be capable of undertaking and prepared to undertake the difficult and honorable burden of the further development and providing the meaning [osmisljavanje] of our revolution and socialist self-management. This is also the best way, means, and policy to prevent the nationalist, dogmatic-bureaucratic, liberalistic and other types of regressive awareness and behavior from reaching the awareness of young people, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed in the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec.

AZEM VLASI DISCUSSES KOSOVO NATIONALISM

AU051600 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26/27 March 83 p 5

[Milos Antic interview with Azem Vlasi, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What changes have been noticed as regards the activities of the League of Communists and other subjective forces in the struggle against nationalism and irredentism?

[Answer] The situation is now much more realistically assessed in many communities in the province, problems are discussed more frankly, and concrete work is being done on solving them. The League of Communists and other organized socialist forces have the situation in hand. We work more offensively and we believe that there is no danger of any surprises or unforeseen situations. Many things have changed in the consciousness of people, but also in their concrete relations behavior. Responsibility has been intensified, above all, in the basic organizations of the League of Communists, but also in the leaderships of the League of Communists at all levels. Among a considerable number of Communists and other progressive forces of Albanian nationality, the awareness and conviction have matured that Albanian nationalism and irredentism ran, above all, against the vital interests of the Albanian nationality itself. It is also significant that the progressive forces of the Albanian nationality see in Albanian nationalism and irredentism their own dangerous enemy, as well as an enemy of the togetherness of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities.

[Question] To what extent has the danger of activities and fresh outbursts by Albanian nationalists and irredentists been eliminated at this moment?

[Answer] We have considerably combatted and reduced the room for overt activities based on nationalist positions. However, we have not yet eliminated the burden of nationalism from the heads of peoples. This particularly refers to some youths who were dangerously soaked in nationalist ideology. In our long-term implementation of the platform [of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo], we have to change the state of consciousness so that people will realize that nationalism is a reactionary ideology in our conditions, that it is something opposed to socialism, self-management and the policy of brotherhood and unity and togetherness. Anyhow, there are still some communities in the province in which the nationalist forces not only shoulder, but also adhere to positions and have control over the situation. They are not acting overtly, but are changing their tactics in conformity with how much our action is present. They are regrouping and with various perfidious methods are trying to maintain the old situation and the old relations.

[Question] At this moment what most suits the nationalist and other reactionary forces?

[Answer] It would suit them most if the League of Communists' action stops, if all that has been done so far is considered a campaign and a matter that has been accomplished. Their aim is that all the causes and all those social circumstances which have created the opportunity for an overt escalation of Albanian nationalism be forgotten.

These forces continue to work by writing slogans and pamphlets of hostile content and strive to provoke an outburst, particularly if they can do it on the basis of the relations among nationalities. Their aim is to maintain this state of tension as long as possible and to create an atmosphere of uncertainty.

Since these forces are to a considerable degree broken up and unable to undertake any serious actions, they now want at any cost to create the impression in the public that they are there and that they have not been fully broken up. They have not given up their aims and they strive, if possible, to create a disturbance during the anniversary of the counterrevolutionary events, and to make themselves heard.

[Question] Every little and insignificant attempt by the enemy is reported, which is good. However, is this not publicity which is desired by the enemy in his hopelessness?

[Answer] We must tell our public the whole truth in all circumstances. We do not hide the fact that there still exist individuals and groups with a hostile attitude who continue to work and who express their activities in various ways. One of their aims is publicity among our public. Therefore we must not advertise them. For instance, their latest attempts on 11 March this year appeared so miserable and cowardly that they did not deserve our attention. In these attempts the enemy met with organized resistance by the activists and our structures. He remained isolated without any support. These enemy attempts left the impression of hopeless fanatical desperadoes who do not deserve any attention. We could keep quiet about all this, but in order that nobody could speculate with this later on, we presented the whole truth to our public, and we will do it in the future, too.

Aggressive Propaganda

[Question] It is a fact that the enemy is still active here and there. What forces lead him?

[Answer] It is well known that a number of people who were in the net of the illegal hostile organization succeeded in escaping abroad before they were uncovered. These forces are now trying in various ways and by all means to work through those of similar mind who have stayed here. We must also not forget the foreign factor, which is effective through propaganda and in other ways, coming from the Albanian leadership and Enver Hoxha personally. It is known that this leadership placed all its powers at the service of the irredentists in Kosovo. As the scope is being reduced for the activities of the enemy in Kosovo, this propaganda becomes more and more nervous and aggressive and it does not shrink from anything in further instigating disorders, with the intention of provoking bloodshed among the peoples and nationalities living here. It is positive, however, that the majority of the working people and citizens of Kosovo have comprehended the dark and vile aims of such a propaganda and policy, and there is a decreasing number of those who are taken in by the lies coming from Tirana.

[Question] How do you assess the present situation in relations among nationalities, considering that the platform demanded resolute action in this respect?

[Answer] The relations among nationalities have been our chief preoccupation during this entire period. We know that the enemy wanted to cause disputes and to provoke chaos and general conflict in relations among nationalities. Unfortunately he succeeded in this to some extent. However, in the course of these 2 years, much has been done to overcome the cooled atmosphere in the relations among nationalities, and the shaken trust is being gradually restored. With an efficient working of all the machinery of our system against the hostile nationalist forces, conditions have been created for normal work and life of all those who live in this territory.

[Question] The facts that you have presented are undisputable, but it is also undisputable that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues. Why?

[Answer] The gravest consequence caused by the enemy is precisely the emigration of the representatives of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality from Kosovo. The process of emigration has considerably slowed down in comparison with the period immediately after the demonstrations. It has been almost completely stopped in some communities, and where it still goes on it is no longer a consequence of some concrete and crude pressures. These have been almost completely eliminated. Emigration is now the consequence of an atmosphere of uncertainty which arose after the demonstrations. People are leaving particularly those communities where they see that an insufficiently sharp and efficacious struggle is being conducted against the enemy. An atmosphere of mistrust, uncertainty and fear arises from that. A psychological feeling of a minority is undoubtedly also present, and it particularly comes to expression when it is seen that the majority of people do not conduct a sufficiently energetic struggle against nationalism in their own ranks.

[Question] What about the national "proportions" in employment policy?

[Answer] These so-called national proportions are used in employment policy just as it suits a particular person. When some people from the ranks of the Albanian nationality speak about it, they like most to brandish the facts that the national structure of those employed does not accord with the national structure of the province's population, for the Serbs and the Montenegrins still have an advantage. Other people from the ranks of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities prefer to compare the data on the people of working age and the number of those who obtained jobs in the past few years. These data show that the percentage of the Albanians employed is larger than would follow from the structure of the population. I want to stress the following: The League of Communists of Kosovo has had and continues to have a correct policy as regards the implementation of national equality in employment policy. It has been clearly said that the position of the League of Communists is that over a lengthy period of time, without sacrificing quality and without any discrimination, conditions should be gradually created for the national structure of the employed to accord with the national structure of the population. However, in some communities, nationalist groups and individuals "understood" this policy to mean that the situation should change within 2 years. By giving jobs chiefly to Albanians, and only symbolically to Serbs and Montenegrins, they wanted to establish an equilibrium between the structure of the employed and the national structure of the population. This of course was not a good policy.

[Question] The phenomenon of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism has been pointed out more and more recently.

[Answer] The activation of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism has occurred in this province as a reaction to the escalation of Albanian nationalism. This nationalism is not conditional upon the activities of the Albanian nationalism, but it has existed and has been waiting for its moment. All the forms of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism are present in Kosovo, but we must say that there are no organized activities. I will also say that every form of Serbian nationalism or of any other in the country reflects in a certain way on the situation in Kosovo. They all have a negative effect on the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo.

CONTINUING EMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO DISCUSSED

AU060732 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Summary] "In 1981 and 1982, 10850 people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality emigrated from Kosovo, of which about 6,400 emigrated last year alone.

"This, in fact, was a period of action by the League of Communists and other progressive forces since there had been practically no action until the counterrevolutionary events."

Some 80 percent of these people, or 7,480 Serbs and Montenegrins, emigrated from the communes of Pristina, Titova Mitrovica, Pec, Klina, Vitina, Istok, and Podujevo. The actual numbers are much larger than those formally registered. "This is not just an assertion by unofficial observer, but a remark which, supported by evidence, was heard not so long ago in the Kosovo Assembly."

It was said in the assembly that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins has been practically completed in the communes of Glogovac, Kacanik, Decane, Srbica, Podujevo, Suva Reka, Djakovica, and Orahovac. Out of 31,724 Serbs and Montenegrins in these communes 15 years ago, 14,360 have emigrated. In Glogovac, only 40 have remained out of 600. In Podujevo, 2,800 remain out of 9,500. Pristina leads in emigration. Last year, 1,539 requests for the emigration of 3,044 persons were submitted, and 1,894 emigrated: 852 in the first half of the year and 1,042 in the second half of the year. In January and February 1983, 234 persons emigrated.

Nebi Gasi, president of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists of Pristina, says:

[Begin recording] It is a fact that emigration continues. "And this is something which concerns us." There has been no overwhelming pressure in Pristina, but the atmosphere created when relations among nationalities were disturbed certainly influences emigration. Our primary task is to restore confidence among the peoples and nationalities and to halt emigration. [end recording]

Can you give us some new emigration figures?

[Begin recording] About 120 persons a month on the average submit applications for emigration from Pristina. This shows some abatement, but the flow is still rather intensive. We hope to reduce it with measures we have undertaken. The number of citizens emigrating is the largest in Pristina, but it must be realized that the number of Serbs and Montenegrins in Pristina is the largest of all Kosovo towns. [end recording]

Who are the citizens that are emigrating?

[Begin recording] Many intellectuals have been leaving lately, but there are also workers and, peasants -- most of them are enemployed. [end recording]

Among those emigrating from Pristina in the second half of 1982 were 21 engineers, 21 lawyers and economists, and 6 doctors, altogether 48 professional people; as well as 61 people with a higher education, 242 people with a secondary education, and 34 unskilled workers. The data presented in the Kosovo Assembly show that 60 percent of those emigrating from Kosovo in 1981 and 1982 were of working age; two-thirds were skilled workers and one-third unskilled workers. Only 20 percent of those emigrating in 1982 were employed.

The same data show that out of 100,325 engaged in the social sector between 1966 and 1982, 82,340 were Albanians. The proportion has been increasing lately, so that out of 15,790 engaged in 1981 and 1982, 92 percent were Albanians.

It is true that the proportion of unemployed is also largest among the Albanians.

This trend is noticeable in all fields. "According to some unwritten rule, the most important offices are inaccessible to cadres from the ranks of Serbs and Montenegrins. As an example, among the secretaries and department heads in the internal affairs service in 22 communal organs, only 1 is a Montenegrin and 1 a Serb.

Regarding this Nebi Gasi says:

[Begin recording] "I believe that it is our task in the coming period to create broader opportunities for people to obtain certain jobs according to their abilities and skills, and to prevent the use of languages and scripts from being a reason and a criterion for employment.

"In job advertisements we often note this tendency of setting the condition that both languages be known. I think that this is untenable and that the League of Communists will certainly persevere on the road of clarifying these relations and concepts in some associated labor organizations and some other institutions." [end recording]

Persistence in this respect would certainly slow down the emigration from Kosovo and create conditions for the return of the emigrants.

[Begin Gasi recording] It is our policy to ensure a job in their former work organization to those who wish to return, and to provide accomodations if they left an apartment when they emigrated. [end recording]

"In order that the policy stated by the president of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists of Pristina not be reduced to a mere declaration or a symbolic number of returnees, it is necessary to work a comprehensive program of measures which could realistically provide new jobs, construct housing and school buildings, and supply other conditions which at present exceed the material abilities not only of Kosovo, but of the entire republic. Neither jobs nor apartments that could be occupied are waiting for the great majority of those who wish to return. These, of course, cannot be taken away from somebody to give to those returning."

Apart from the material problems, "the situation in Kosovo can change only if something changes in the consciousness and behavior. The key cause of emigration has not been removed: It lies in the essentially disturbed equality in relations among nationalities in the most important fields of socioeconomic and sociopolitical life." It was said in the Kosovo Assembly discussion that emigration cannot be stopped as long as great differences exist in assessing the causes. It is suggested that Serbs and Montenegrins emigrate for economic and family reasons, but it is known that the real reasons for emigration are not told to commissions investigating emigration so that approval for emigration may be obtained more quickly.

Over 150,000 people or 40 percent of the Serbs and Montenegrins residing in Kosovo have emigrated in the past 25 years. Emigration was obviously caused by a policy opposed to the LCY course and by pressure from Albanian nationalists and irredentists. Changes in consciousness and behavior are therefore of primary importance, but there have not been enouch of them. "It even happens that some cases cause the opposite effects, and the public justifiably expresses its dissatisfaction by asking:

"Why are some well-off political and professional cadres leaving Kosovo? Why are some leaders in responsible positions in communes and the province building houses and buying housing plots outside Kosovo?"

"Why the phenomenon that political cadres from the ranks of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities are getting a disproportionately large number of appointments to the organs of the republic and the federation, with the tendency to stay in these offices as long as possible, if not for good, together with their families? Why do those who have assumed responsible offices in the province not move their families from Belgrade?"

The effects produced by the actions conducted in Kosovo are too small for the extent and duration of the actions, and this affects emigration. Nebi Gasi sees the reasons in opportunism and vacillations:

[Begin Gasi recording] The Pristina League of Communists organization will continue the process of ideopolitical differentiation, discarding the ballast of those who vacillate, the indecisive ones and the opportunists. It will be ready to admit young workers, peasants, students, and intellectuals who accept the LCY policy and program. [end recording]

BRIEFS

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received the credentials of Francisco Lopez Camara, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States to the SFRY, in the Palace of the Federation yesterday. The president of the SFRY Presidency then had a friendly talk with Ambassador Camara in which Lazar Mojsoc, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Rafael Cijan, deputy secretary general of the SFRY Presidency, and others also participated. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 83 p 7 AU]

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES NEW ICELANDIC AMBASSADOR -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday received the credentials of Benedikt Grondal, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iceland to the SFRY. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Rafael Cijan, deputy secretary general of the SFRY Presidency, and others also participated in the friendly talk which was held on the occasion. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 83 p 7 AU]

WATER, HEATING PRICE INCREASES -- Water, heating, garbage collection and some services will be more expensive in Belgrade starting on 1 April. The decision on the increases was adopted today by the assembly of the city price community. Water and sewage services will cost 69.8 percent more, the cost of heating will go up by 40.2 percent, while garbage collection will go up by 32.6 percent. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 30 Mar 83 LD]